



# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

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THURSDAY.....JANUARY 3, 1861.

— We lay before our readers in this issue of our paper, the full correspondence between the commissioner from the State of Alabama and the Governor of this State. The interesting nature of the subject discussed will command for the documents an attentive perusal. Hon. S. F. Hale, the Commissioner from Alabama is a native of Kentucky, and his appointment was in some measure a compliment to this State, while his official and social intercourse with the authorities of the State and the citizens of the capital has been of the most pleasant character. He has left a good impression here and we trust that he will carry with him a better opinion of the soundness of the people of Kentucky upon the issues dividing the country than is generally entertained in the extreme South.

AN EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE. The Governor has determined to convene the Legislature in extraordinary session, in Frankfort, on the 17th of January next. The purpose, as expressed in the proclamation, is to take into consideration the interests of the Commonwealth, as the same may be involved in or connected with the present distracted condition of our common country.

The 17th is the earliest practicable day for the assembly of the Legislature, as less intervening time would not be sufficient to carry the notice to the most distant portions of the State. Before the 17th we trust that events will have sufficiently pointed out the attitude of the State to relieve us of all distractions or dissensions in our own counsels. Eight States will then be out of the Union. The Legislatures of four or five others will have been in session long enough to develop their policy, and Kentucky can act with all the light of events up to that period. Kentucky ought to be a unit, and we believe will be.

ASCENSION CHURCH.—There will be Divine Service in this Church, on Friday next, January 4th, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the day appointed by the President as a National Fast Day.

NEW LAW FIRM.—It will be seen by our advertising columns that Judge James Simpson, and our neighbor, John L. Scott, Esq., have formed a partnership, and will hereafter practice law together in the Court of Appeals, and Federal Courts, at Frankfort. Judge Simpson has been well and favorably known for many years as Judge and Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky and is universally considered among the brightest ornaments of the Kentucky bench. His return to the bar of the same court upon which he has shined such lustre, will be hailed with pleasure by the profession and litigants throughout the State. His services and legal opinions and assistance cannot fail to be sought for. As a gentleman, as a lawyer, and as a man of unyielding integrity, we take pleasure in commanding him to the public, in every way worthy of their confidence and support. Mr. Scott is a lawyer of ability and industry, permanently located at this point and giving his undivided attention to his professional duties. We cordially commend this firm to all who may have business in the courts at Frankfort.

Hon. S. F. Hale, duly accredited as a Commissioner from the State of Alabama to the Commonwealth of Kentucky, is now in the discharge of the duties of his mission at Frankfort. The purpose of these missions is, we believe, merely to bring about a full interchange of views and a mutual understanding between the States. Some correspondence has taken place between Governor Magoffin and Mr. Hale, which we lay before our readers.

South Carolina is in State Convention and will be followed by Florida January 3d, Alabama and Mississippi January 7th, Texas January 8th, Georgia January 9th, and Louisiana January 23d. Special sessions of the Virginia and Tennessee Legislatures in reference to State Conventions, meet on the 7th of January. The Legislature of Kentucky meets January 17th, and the North Carolina and Arkansas Legislatures are now in session. The States of Delaware, Maryland, and Missouri, which make up the complement of our Slave States, had not, at latest advices, taken any action toward Conventions.

MEETING AT CYNTHIANA, KY.—We understand that a meeting of the citizens of Harrison county will be held at Cynthiana, on Saturday next, to instruct the representatives in the Legislature from that county in favor of calling a State convention, to take into consideration the condition of the Union and the position of the State in the Union.

WON'T CONCEDE OR COMPROMISE.—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette (Black Republican) telegraphs to that paper as follows:

Information from the North is to the effect that the Northern masses are firm, and do not wish their Representatives to concede any Republican principles.

The Episcopal clergy of Charleston did not omit the President in their prayers, as alleged.

The Legislature of Arkansas has passed an act calling a convention of the people. This is the first step towards secession.

Capt. Ingraham, of South Carolina, in command of the sloop-of-war Richmond, has attached to the Mediterranean squadron, has asked and obtained leave to return home.

In traveling, one wishes always to have the best of every thing that's going and good attention, when stopping at a hotel. All these you can find by calling on friends Hall & Harris, at the United States Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

Star of Moron.

## CORRESPONDENCE

Between the Commissioner from Alabama and Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

To His Excellency B. MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

I have the honor of placing in your hands herewith, a commission from the Governor of the State of Alabama, accrediting me as a Commissioner from that State, to the sovereign State of Kentucky, to consult in reference to the momentous issues now pending between the Northern and Southern States of this Confederacy. Although each State, as a sovereign political community, must finally determine these grave issues for itself, yet the identity of interest, sympathy, and institutions prevailing alike in all the slaveholding States, in the opinion of Alabama, renders it proper that there should be a frank and friendly consultation by each one with her sister Southern States, touching their common grievances, and the measures necessary to be adopted to protect the interest, honor, and safety of their citizens.

I come, then, in a spirit of fraternity, as the Commissioner on the part of the State of Alabama, to confer with the authorities of this Commonwealth, in reference to the infliction of our constitutional rights, wrongs done and threatened to be done, as well as the mode and measure of redress proper to be adopted by the sovereign States, agreed to, to preserve their sovereignty, vindicate their rights, and protect their citizens.

In order to a clear understanding of the appropriate remedy, it may be proper to consider the rights and duties both of the State and citizen under the federal compact, as well as the wrongs done and threatened.

I therefore submit for the consideration of your Excellency, the following proposition, which I have all the time your servant and appraise.

The people are the source of all political power, and the primary object of all good governments is to protect the citizen in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property; and whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the inalienable right, and duty of the people, to alter, or abolish it.

The equality of all the States of this Confederacy, as well as the equality of rights of all the citizens of the respective States under the Federal Constitution, is a fundamental principle in the scheme of the Federal Government. The Union of these States under the Constitution was formed "to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to her citizens and their posterity," and when it is perverted to the destruction of the equality of the States, or substantially fails to accomplish these ends, it fails to achieve the purposes of its creation, and ought to be dissolved.

The Federal Government results from a compact entered into between separate sovereign and independent States, called the Constitution of the United States, and amendments thereto, by which these Sovereign States delegated certain specific powers to be used by that government, for the common defense and general welfare of all the States and their citizens; and when these powers are abused, or used for the destruction of the rights of any State or its citizens, each State has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of the violations and infractions of that instrument, as of the mode and measure of redress; and if the interest or safety of her citizens demands it, may resume the powers she had delegated, without let or hindrance from the Federal Government, or any other power on earth.

Each State is bound in good faith to observe and keep on her part all the stipulations and covenants inserted for the benefit of other States in the constitutional compact—the only bond of Union by which the several States are bound together—and when persistently violated by one party to the predecease of her sister States, ceased to be binding on the States so aggrieved, and they may rightfully declare the compact broken, the Union thus formally dissolved, and stand upon their original rights, as sovereign and independent political communities; and further that each citizen owes his primary allegiance to the state in which he resides, and hence it is the imperative duty of the State to protect him in the enjoyment of all his constitutional rights, and to see to it that they are not denied or withheld from him with impunity by any other State or government.

If the foregoing propositions correctly indicate the objects of this government, the rights and duties of the citizen, as well as the rights, powers, and duties of the State and Federal Government under the Constitution, the next inquiry is, what rights have been denied, what wrongs have been done, or threatened to be done, of which the Southern States or the people of the Southern States can complain?

At the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution African slavery existed in twelve of the thirteen States. Slaves are recognized both as property, and as a basis of political power, by the federal compact, and special provisions are made by that instrument for their protection as property. Under the influences of climate and other causes, slavery has been banished from the Northern States, the slaves themselves have been sold to the Southern States, and there sold, and their price gone into the pockets of their former owners at the North. And in the meantime African slavery has not only become one of the fixed domestic institutions of the Southern States, but forms an important element of their political power, and constitutes the most valuable species of their property—worth, according to recent estimates, not less than four thousand millions of dollars—forming, in fact, the basis upon which rests the prosperity and wealth of most of these States, and supplying the commerce of the world with its richest freights, and furnishing the manufacturer of two continents with the raw material and their operatives with bread. It is upon this gigantic interest—this peculiar institution of the South—that the Northern States and their people have been waging an unrelenting and fanatical war for the last quarter of a century.

An institution with which is bound up, not only the wealth and prosperity of the Southern people, but their very existence as a political community. This war has been waged in every way that human ingenuity, urged on by fanaticism, could suggest. They attack us through their literature, in their schools, from the hustings, in their legislative halls, through the public press, and even their courts of justice forget the purity of their judicial ermine, to strike down the rights of the Southern slaveholder, and overrule every barrier which the constitution has erected for his protection; and the sacred desk is desecrated to this unholy crusade against our lives, our property, and the constitutional rights guaranteed to us by the compact of our fathers. During all this time, the Southern States have freely conceded to the North, and the people of those States, every right secured to them by the constitution, and an equal interest in the common Territories of the government; protected the lives and property of their citizens of every kind when brought within Southern jurisdiction; enforced, through their courts, when necessary, every law of Congress passed for the protection of Northern property, and committed over since the foundation of the government with scarcely a murmur, to the protection of their shipping, manufacturing, and commercial interest, by odious bonds, discriminating tariffs, and unjust navigation laws, passed by the Federal Government to the prejudice and injury of their own citizens.

The law of Congress for the rendition of fugitive slaves, passed in pursuance of an express provision of the constitution, remains almost a dead letter upon the statute book. A majority of the Northern States through their legislative enactments, have openly nullified it, and imposed heavy, and discriminatory penalties upon all persons who aid in enforcing this law; and some of those States declare the Southern slaveholder who goes within their jurisdiction to assert his legal rights under the constitution, guilty of a high crime, and affix imprisonment in the penitentiary as the penalty. The Federal officers who attempt to discharge their duties under the law, as well as the owner of the slave, are set upon by mobs, and are fortunate if they escape without serious injury to life or limb; and the State authorities, instead of aiding in the enforcement of this law, refuse the aid of their jails, and by every means which unprincipled fanaticism can devise, give countenance to the mob, and aid the fugitive to escape. Thus there are annually large amounts of property actually stolen away from the Southern States, harbored and protected in Northern States, and by their citizens. And when a re-

sition is made for the thief by the Governor of a Northern State upon the Executive of a Northern State, in pursuance of the express provisions of the Federal Constitution, he is insultingly told that the felon has committed no crime, and thus the criminal escapes, the property of the citizen is, and the sovereignty of the State is insulted, and thus compromised. For the Federal courts have no jurisdiction to award a judgment to the Governor of a sovereign State, to compel him to do an official Executive act, and Congress, if disposed, under the constitution has no power to afford a remedy. These are wrongs under which the Southern people have long suffered, and to which they have patiently submitted, in the hope that a returning sense of justice would prompt the people of the Northern States to discharge their constitutional obligations, and save our common country. Recent events, however, have not justified their hopes; the more daring and restless fanatics having banded themselves together, have put in practice the terrible lessons taught by the timid, by making an armed incursion upon the sovereign State of Virginia, slaying her citizens, for the purpose of exciting a servile insurrection among her slave population, and arm them for the destruction of their own masters. During the past summer the Abolition incendiary has lit up the prairies of Texas, fired the dwellings of the inhabitants, burnt down whole towns, and laid poison for her citizens, thus literally executing the terrible denunciations of fanaticism against the slaveholder—"Alarm to their sleep; fire to their dwellings, and poison to their food."

The same fell spirit, like an unchained demog, has for years swayed over the plains of Kansas, leaving death, desolation, and ruin in its track. Nor is this the mere ebullition of a few half crazy fanatics; as is abundantly apparent, from the sympathy manifested all over the North; where, in many places, the tragic death of John Brown, the leader of the raid upon Virginia, who died upon the gallows a condemned felon, is celebrated with public honors, and his name caustized as a martyr to liberty; and many, even of the more conservative papers of the Black Republican school, were accustomed to speak of his murders, attack upon the lives of the unsuspecting citizens of Virginia, in a half sneering and half apologetic tone. And what has the Federal Government done in the meantime to protect us properly upon the common Territories of the Union? Whilst a whole squadron of the American navy is maintaining a coast guard, at an enormous expense, to enforce the execution of the laws against the slave trade—and properly so—and the whole navy is kept aloft to protect the lives and property of American citizens upon the high seas—not a law has been passed by Congress, or an arm raised by the Federal Government, to protect the slave property of citizens from Southern States, upon the soil of Kansas—the common territory and common property of the citizens of all the States—purchased alike by their common treasure, and held by the Federal Government, as declared by the Supreme Court of the United States, as the trustee for all their citizens; but upon the contrary, a Territorial government, created by Congress, and supported out of the common treasury, under the influence and control of Emigrant Aid Societies and Abolition emissaries, is permitted to pass laws excluding and destroying all that species of property within her limits; thus ignoring, on the part of the Federal Government, one of the fundamental principles of all good governments—the duty to protect the property of the citizen, and wholly refusing to maintain the equal rights of the citizens of the States and the citizens of the United States.

As the last and crowning act of insult and outrage upon the people of the South, the citizens of the Northern States, by overwhelming majorities, on the 6th day of November last, elected Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin, President and Vice President of the United States. Whilst it may be admitted that the mere election of any man to the Presidency is not, *per se*, sufficient cause for a dissolution of the Union, yet when the issue is open, and circumstances under which he was elected, are properly appreciated and understood, the question arises whether a due regard to the interest, honor, and safety of their citizens, in view of this, and all the other antecedent wrongs and outrages, do not render it the imperative duty of the Southern States to resume the powers they have retained, and to re-establish the Federal Government, and impose their own sovereignty for the protection of their citizens, to the extent of their ability, and to the best of their means. The people of the South have a right to judge for themselves whether the citizens of the two sections? Various religious associations, powerful in numbers and influence, have been born, banded, and united at this juncture. Kentucky, which has no effort untried to preserve the Union of the Southern States at the time of the formation of the Constitution, has ceased to exist, and feelings of bitterness, and even hostility, have sprung up in its place. How can this be reconciled and a spirit of fraternity established? Will the people of the North cease to make war upon the institution of slavery, and award to it the protection guaranteed by the Constitution? The accumulated wrongs of many years, the late action of their members in Congress, refusing every measure of justice to the South, as well as the experience of all the past, answer, *No, never!*

Will the South give up the institution of slavery and consent that her citizens be stripped of their property, her civilization destroyed, the whole land laid waste by fire and sword? It is impossible; she cannot, she will not. Then why attempt longer to hold together hostile States under the stipulations of a violated constitution? It is impossible; disunion is inevitable. Why wait longer for the consummation of a result that must come? Why waste further time in expostulations and appeals to Northern States and their citizens, to be met as we have been for years past, by renewed insults and repeated injuries? Will the South be better prepared to meet the emergency when the North shall be strengthened by the admission of the new Territories of Kansas, Nebraska, Washington, Jefferson, Nevada, Idaho, Chippewa, and Arizona, as non-slaveholding States, and these will be added to the Southern States, and the Southern States, and the people of the South, shall be compelled to meet the new and increased difficulties of a far more serious character? Will the South, whether her citizens shall in the last resort throw themselves upon the right of revolution as the inherent right of a free people never surrendered, or shall assert the doctrine of secession, be at all equal to the task? Will the people of the South, and the world, be found raffled as a unit under the flag of resistance to intolerable wrong; and being thus consolidated in freedom and action, may we not forego any discussion of the abstract theories to which one party or another may hold to cover their resistance?

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## THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

Grand Union Demonstration—Mass Meeting of the Farmers and Mechanics of Franklin county.

According to previous notice for a meeting of the farmers, mechanics, and laboring men of Franklin county, to take into consideration the present peril of our country, and give an expression of their views, a large and enthusiastic assembly met at the Court house at 2 o'clock.

On motion, Mr. Richard Gillispie was elected President; John H. Vaughn, A. C. Keenou, Vice Presidents; A. C. Hemic and Eugene P. Moore were elected Secretaries; R. W. Scott, A. C. Hemic, J. D. Pollard, R. G. Steele, John Mackay, Leroy Woolridge, John Reddish, Dr. J. H. Dickenson, Thos. Rogers, and John Harrod, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the meeting.

At this time, the crowd becoming so immense, it was moved and carried that the meeting adjourn to the Capitol Square. The crowd was then addressed by Gen. Combs and Hon. W. S. Rankin, of Grant county.

The committee on resolutions, through its chairman, reported the following, which were adopted unanimously:

1st. That this meeting beholds in the dissolution of our glorious Union, no remedy for any alleged evils, real or imaginary, but a great aggrandizement of them all, and contemplate that deplorable event as the parent of countless calamities to the whole people. In the destruction of the Federal Government, the best, freest, and grandest ever given to man, we can see nothing but wide spread bankruptcy and ruin awaiting the farmers, mechanics, and working men of the United States. Clouds have already gathered, and seem to have settled upon the commercial interests, and darkened the prospects of trade.

The spirit of the bill providing for the admission of Kansas—was here taken up and postponed until Monday evening.

Mr. Benjamin rose to address the Senate. He had said that here are those that are fit to be had official information of the position of affairs in South Carolina, but in the absence thereof he should presume that he had such information.

The South, he said, had repeatedly warned the North that they were driving them to a point that would, by and by, result in a separation, and for this they had only been snared at and imagined.

He (Benjamin) wished to speak in no spirit of recrimination, but to perform his duty.

We have already suffered most keenly in our respective trades and professions, from the mad attempts of designing politicians to destroy our government and thereby prostrate the entire mechanical and agricultural interests of the country.

The persistent efforts for many years past of bad men and mere politicians to stir up a feeling of hatred between the people of the different sections of the Union deserves, and should receive, the condemnation of every patriot in our land, and the people should arise in their might, and strike down all those who stand in the way of a peaceful and honorable adjustment of all the distracting questions which threaten the destruction of the Union.

That this meeting, and we believe the citizens of this county, yield to none others a higher appreciation of the value of the American Union, and in an ardent desire to maintain it as our fathers made it, and transmitted it to us, by all constitutional and peaceful means.

3d. That we yield to no people of the globe a higher moral, social and political position than we claim for ourselves, and while we welcome all friendly and respectful exhortation, we will submit to no arrogant dictation from any other people.

4th. That a citizen of Kentucky has the same and equal right to own a slave that the citizen of any other State has, to own a horse, a ship, or a factory, and the American Constitution guarantees the one equally with the other, and we will never submit to any other construction, interpretation, or administration of that instrument.

5th. That as the slave States when they were in a majority in the Union, had no right to prevent the admission of any more free States, so now when the free States are in the majority, they have no right, under the Constitution, to declare that no more slave States shall be admitted.

6th. That all acts of the free States, of Congress, and of any national administration officer—be he President, Judge, or Marshall—intending to impair the use, value, and enjoyment of slaves, are repugnant to the spirit and letter of the American Constitution, and justly offensive to the people of the slave States.

7th. That all such acts heretofore perpetrated, or hereafter contemplated, are acts of disunion, and so far give the slave States cause of revolution, or when they shall fail of repeal or redress by the constituted tribunals.

8th. That the resolutions of compromise submitted by Mr. Crittenden in the U. S. Senate, should have met with prompt acceptance by the people of all the States, and by their constituted representatives, and while we ask for nothing less, we will submit to nothing less.

9th. That we condemn all hasty and precipitate action by individuals or States, but being under like condemnation, we cordially sympathize with the people of the other slave States, and if all other redress shall fail, we will cordially and promptly appeal to them to the God of Battles in defense of our common rights, and in redress for our common wrongs.

10. That whatever may be the result of the existing struggle between the friends and enemies of the Union, "sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish," we intend to link our fortunes with this glorious old Commonwealth. Wherever Kentucky goes, we will go. Wherever and wherever she falls, we will fall. Let her be true to her past renown, and her present exalted position. Let her never consent to be "dragged" against her will into revolution, civil war, and bloodshed.

11. That the farmers, mechanics, and working men of Kentucky be requested to hold meetings similar to this.

12th. That these proceedings be published.

On motion, adjourned.

R. GILLISPIE, Pres't.

A. C. HEMING, Sec'y.

EUGENE P. MOORE, Sec'y.

The Position of Gen. Wool.

Troy, N. Y., Dec. 31.—The Troy Daily Times this afternoon will contain two letters from Gen. Wool in favor of the Union, in favor of sustaining Anderson in his position at Fort Sumter, and that a firm ground be adopted to sustain him.

He declares that if Fort Sumter be surrendered to the secessionists, in twenty days 200,000 men will be in readiness to take vengeance on all who would betray the Union into the hands of its enemies.

Our friend Dr. Bush advances the step of a conqueror from one medical triumph to another. His last, and the children think his greatest achievement, is his Vegetable Worm Destroyer.

Pleasant to the taste, and certain in its effects, it has become a universal favorite with both mothers and children—*Evansville Enquirer*.

COURT OF APPEALS.

TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1861.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Heberman v. Owen, Frank et al., Union; affirmed.

Adam & Uri v. Owen, Frank et al., Union; affirmed.

James v. Owen, Frank et al., Union; affirmed.

Aschan v. Owen, Frank et al., Union; affirmed.

Terry & Co. v. Owen, Frank et al., Union; affirmed.

Rotchchild v. Rosenbaum, Lou. Ch'y; affirmed.

Rotchchild v. Frank et al., Lou. Ch'y; affirmed.

Rotchchild v. Ullman, Lou. Ch'y; affirmed.

Walker v. McGougan et al., Lou. Ch'y; affirmed.

Lengst v. Morton et al., Lou. Ch'y; affirmed.

Stevan's Beal's heirs; Bullitt; reversed.

—

J. M. Gillis, Esq., of Grant county, admitted attorney in this court.

Jarvis v. Co. v. Robinson & Co., Hickman; motion to affirm as del'd, 250.

Charles L. Bell et al., in a bill of exceptions.

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